



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PRISONERS AND PUNISHMENT

that the present system of punishments does not fulfill the function of inhibiting crime, but rather stimulates it. The present system aims largely to make punishments equal for the same offenses, while the criminals punished present a variety of characteristics and are very unequally affected by the same punishment. In particular, they differ from honest men, and what would operate as an inhibition in the case of an honest man will not so operate in the case of a criminal. He concludes that the idea of equivalence should be substituted for that of equality, and that the punishment should be adapted to the individual to be punished. This view overlooks the fact that the effect of punishment is not confined to the individual punished, nor intended to be, although Dr. Maxwell thinks that the possibility of reformation by punitive treatment has been exaggerated. In the case of the man who has committed a crime, the act has evidently not been inhibited. Dr. Maxwell, however, exaggerates the differences between different individuals and underestimates the necessity for an inhibitory force in the case of honest men. The existence of punishment as inhibitory force in the case of honest men. The existence of punishment as The value of punishment as psychological motive lies in its being adapted to exert an inhibitory effect, not on the smaller number of exceptional individuals, but on the great mass of the people.

E. L.

Prisoners Aid Review.—At the last meeting of the American Prison Association a national prisoners' aid society was organized, there being already some thirty state organizations in existence, each having little knowledge of the activities of the others. These have now joined hands and organized the national association for the promotion of the following objects:

"The development and extension of the work for released and other prisoners, including prison visiting, inspection of correctional institutions, assistance to prisoners, probation, parole, research, legislation, and public education on the problems of penology and criminology."

At the initial meeting of the national society it was decided to publish a monthly bulletin "to promote coöperation between the societies now in the field, to be a medium of general information in the prison field, to develop public opinion regarding the proper treatment of crime and criminals, to aid in extending prisoners' aid work—and, in short, to be a kind of 'trade journal' in the correctional field."

The first number of the *Review*, as the new publication is named, appeared in January of the present year, with Mr. O. F. Lewis, secretary of the New York Prison Association, as the editor. The publication office is at 135 East Fifteenth street, New York, and the subscription price seventy-five cents a year.

Drastic Legislation Against Alien Criminals Proposed.—Judge Lewis L. Fawcett, of the county court of Brooklyn, N. Y., in sentencing two Italian kidnapers to long terms in the state prison recently, took occasion to advocate drastic measures for the suppression of crime in New York and for preventing the further immigration into this country of criminals from abroad. Judge Fawcett suggests that a certificate of good moral character, signed by the chief of police of the district from which he comes, be required of every alien admitted to the United States. Those without such certificates should be immediately deported.

"If the newcomer has served time for some trivial offense," he says, "the